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## THE AMERICAN

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### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	183
EDITORIALS:	
The "Blaine Feeling" in Pennsylvania, . . . . .	187
Protection and Sugar, . . . . .	187
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Yale University, . . . . .	188
Philip Bourke Marston's Poems, . . . . .	189
The French Language Abroad, . . . . .	189
THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION:	
Notes on the proceedings, . . . . .	190
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Social Contest in England, . . . . .	191
REVIEWS:	
"Heroic Ballads," . . . . .	191
Kelley's "The Old South and the New," . . . . .	192
"Life's Problems," . . . . .	192
Baskerville's "Outlines of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," . . . . .	192
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	193
PERIODICAL LITERATURE, . . . . .	194
ART NOTES, . . . . .	194
SCIENCE NOTES, . . . . .	194
THE SITUATION IN INDIANA, . . . . .	195
DRIFT, . . . . .	195

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CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1888.

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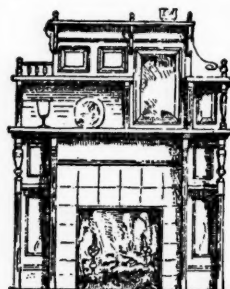
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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Report of the Commissioner of Navigation was not given to the public before the New Year had arrived; but it is one of the most notable in this series of documents. Mr. Morton has been comparing the condition of our shipping with that of other countries, and has reached the conclusion that without some sort of government aid to this interest our flag will be driven out of every branch of the carrying trade except that along our own coasts, which the law reserves to American vessels. At present our shipping is distributed as follows:

Atlantic and Gulf Coast, . . . . .	2,638,272 tons.
Pacific Coast, . . . . .	356,445 "
The Lakes, . . . . .	883,721 "
The Western Rivers, . . . . .	327,405 "
The Ocean, . . . . .	1,015,562 "
Total, . . . . .	5,221,405 "

The coasting trade is reasonably prosperous, and its tonnage increased by 21,161 tons during the last fiscal year. It is in the ocean tonnage that we do not hold our own, and by consequence have failed to secure a share of the carrying-trade proportional to the extent of our commerce. While American shipping fights its way unaided by the government, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain pay subsidies to their merchant ships openly and directly, and England gives help in the form of postal contracts. For this reason Mr. Morton thinks the time has come when the need for a change of policy is imperative, and he is not so foolish as to point to the admission of foreign vessels to our registration as the adequate and only means to combat the subsidy systems of other nations.

It will be remembered that Mr. Whitney expressed similar views in his report as Secretary of the Navy. But all this Mr. Vilas vetoes, when Congress vests in him any discretion in the matter.

THE Commission appointed under the law of Congress to investigate the condition of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, and to ascertain what steps are needed to obtain payment of the debt which will fall due to the government in a few years, has made two reports. That of Mr. Pattison, who dissents from his two colleagues, is occupied chiefly with the moral aspects of the case. He declares both the roads to be bankrupt by the rascality of the former managers of the Union Pacific and the present managers of the Central Pacific; and he proposes that the government shall proceed against them as such, and declare their charter forfeit for violation of its provisions. But he lays most stress on the duty to prosecute and punish Messrs. Gould, Huntington, and Stanford as the authors of the ruin of the roads.

The majority report is occupied chiefly with the business questions. Messrs. Anderson and Littler do not agree with Mr. Pattison that the roads are bankrupt, though they admit that it will be quite impossible for them to pay the debt due the Government at the time specified in the agreement. As they put the case, the Union and Kansas Pacific is worth about \$150,000,000, or \$78,369,741 after the payment of all outstanding obligations. The Central Pacific is worth less than \$110,000,000 or \$24,297,320 after the payment of all its debts. The net debt of each to the government, including principal and accrued interest, is \$50,757,173 from the Union and Kansas Pacific, and \$49,331,004 from the Central Pacific. The commissioners recommend that the roads be given fifty years to discharge this obligation, that the bonds which represent it be funded at three per cent., and that three per cent. of the principal be paid every year.

If it were a question simply between punishing rascality, on the one hand, and making the best bargain with its perpetrators, on the other, very much might be said for Mr. Pattison's plan of procedure. But to seize upon the roads in the way he proposes would be to punish the innocent with the guilty. Stockholders who had no share in the doings of the wreckers of the roads would share in the penalty attached to their deeds. For the sake of innocent stockholders even more than for that of the Treasury, the plan of the majority, which they have embodied in a bill, is to be preferred. At the same time that plan does not prevent prosecution of the alleged culprits for breach of trust, and it is announced that District-Attorney Martine has decided to send to the grand jury of New York the charges brought against Messrs. Gould and Sage by certain bondholders of the Kansas Pacific road. The evidence on which the prosecution will be based was elicited by the government commission. The offense charged is defined as larceny by the New York code, and the penalty is fine and imprisonment.

In the matter of small and mean economies the present Administration seems likely to outdo any of its recent predecessors. In the effort to make a record for thrift, which may appeal to the thrifty voter, it recently has made a great number of needless and unjust reductions of salaries in the department offices and the custom houses, besides refusing any additional holiday force to the great post-offices, to get past the pressure of Christmas work. And now Mr. Fairchild has ordered the closing of a number of the smaller custom-houses along the coast of New England, on the ground that the receipts are too small to pay the expense of keeping them open. This amounts to a closing of these places as ports of entry, as the maintenance of any sort of tariff imports requires the presence of a representative of the Treasury at every such port. As the people of the northern New England coast live so much by the sea, it is a greater hardship to them than it would be to any other part of the country. And the fact that the business of these ports does not come up to the expense of collecting is no more a reason for withdrawing the collector than it would be for abolishing the great majority of the post-routes. Our whole postal system west of the centre of population costs us far more than the receipts. To close those post-routes would merely throw upon the people of each district the cost of carrying their own letters. To close these ports is to deny to the people of the sea-coast towns that natural use of their own seaboard which they have had from before the foundation of the government, and to place them at a disadvantage which no sacrifices on their part can overcome.

At this writing Mr. Carlisle's list of committees is still withheld from the public. But enough has been divulged to show that they are to be constructed, as in the forty-ninth Congress, with a view to carrying out the wishes of the Speaker rather than the convictions of the majority. The selection of Mr. Mills and Mr. Randall as members of the Committee on Rules, showed that the former is to have the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, and the latter that of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Carlisle is too shrewd to take the advice of some of his Mugwump friends, to try to crush Mr. Randall by remanding him to some obscure chairmanship. It is said that the rest of the committee has been selected with reference to a settlement of the Fisheries question by putting fish on the free list. Mr. Bayard, it is reported, found himself quite unable to agree to any of the demands of Canada, because he foresaw that the Senate would reject any treaty or agreement which contained such concessions, that of free trade in fish being the one most urged. The Commission adjourned with nothing done. So the question is to be transferred

to Congress, and the ball set a-rolling first in the Committee of Ways and Means, and then in the House, so that the opposition of the Senate may be overcome by this impetus, and the path of our diplomacy made easy. For this reason neither Mr. Morse nor any other Democrat from New England is to have a place on the committee.

Another troublesome committee to pack is that on Education, in order to smother the Blair bill when it comes down from the Senate. In the last House this was easy enough, for the friends of the measure among the Democrats were but few. But so many Democrats were refused reelection in the South for their share in that business of obstruction, that the average Southern Congressman is afraid of the consequences of his resisting the bill, and many of them secretly or openly favor it. But it is believed that this difficulty also has been overcome. But will the House itself prove as complaisant as the Committee on Education?

THE prospect of Mr. Lamar's confirmation continues to be a subject of lively discussion, but the indications are that Mr. Sherman's fears will prove well founded. Several Senators on the Republican side are named as likely to vote for his confirmation, and there is no doubt that Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin will do so. Mr. Sawyer bases his confidence in Mr. Lamar's loyalty on a speech made before the Electoral Commission of 1877. But even he does not profess to know that Mr. Lamar has had any professional experience to fit him for the place. In the statement of his career Mr. Lamar made to the Directory of Congress, there is no claim made of that kind.

It cannot be stated too strongly that neither personal pique nor partisan advantage is the motive of those who resist confirmation. Apart from his bad record as a politician, Mr. Lamar is rather liked by his Republican associates in the Senate. And the Republican party has nothing to gain by the rejection of the nomination. Some Southern Democrat, and presumably an adherent of the "Lost Cause," will be nominated and confirmed if Mr. Lamar is not. Probably the other man will be less acceptable to Republicans on merely personal grounds. But it is the right and duty of the Senate to guard the highest tribunal in the world from the obtrusion of judges who have been the public patrons of political crimes, and who have not proved their fitness for the duties of the place.

THE bill introduced by Senator Chandler to establish a national control of the elections in certain Southern States has drawn the fire of the Democratic press very freely. We do not think it worth while to occupy the time of the Senate with a bill which cannot become a law. But there can be no doubt that the facts justify the proposal. In Louisiana the lively campaign which is in progress with two Democratic candidates for the governorship in the field has led to a number of frank avowals on this head. It is admitted that Louisiana was carried in 1876 by a vigorous system of terrorism. Governor McEnery retorts upon one of the Democrats who is opposing his reelection, that he owed his seat in Congress to the denial of a free vote and a fair count to the people of his district. And he pledges his word that there shall be both at this next election, so far as his power as the chief executive can go to secure this. Mr. McEnery is not a man whose promise against himself is worth resting upon. "But when rogues fall out," etc.

THE resolution passed by the Senate, on motion of Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, requesting the Attorney-General to investigate the issue of the sugar-process patent to Professor Magnus Swenson, and to bring suit to have it cancelled, if that be possible, is an interesting matter. In the sorghum experiments carried on by the Government, at Fort Scott, last fall, Prof. Swenson was employed to aid in or direct the work, and was of course paid for his services. In the course of the experiments, he tried the use of lime to correct the acidity of the cane chips in the "diffusion" process, and found it very effective. It might have been supposed that, as the Government was carrying on all this operation, paying

every expense, and had employed Mr. Swenson for the express purpose of trying to get some satisfactory result, it would be entitled to any good that was accomplished, but evidently he had a different idea, for he went at once and applied for a patent for the lime process, in order that the discovery should be his own private property. When Mr. Plumb brought the subject up in the Senate, the condemnation of such sharp practice was unanimous, with a single exception,—the voice of Mr. Call, of Florida, who thought the patent right enough. If it be valid under the law, then the law ought to be promptly amended. Where a private citizen, operating for himself, on his own account, at his own expense, makes a discovery or an invention, that is one thing, but where he develops it by using the Government funds, its machinery, and its materials, while employed by it for the very purpose of making such a discovery, the case is very different. In that case what he accomplishes belongs to the party who set him at it, and made it possible for him to succeed.

THE legislatures of Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio met with the opening of the year. In the first two states the Temperance legislation of the session is likely to prove of the first importance. In Massachusetts, as in Pennsylvania, the Republicans are pledged to submit a prohibitory amendment to the vote of the people. But this requires a two-thirds vote of the General Court. Last year it was prevented by the solid opposition of the Democrats and the bolt of a few Republican representatives. But if the Prohibition party had not run candidates in a score of Republican districts, so as to defeat the Republican and elect the Democratic candidates, the Republicans would have been strong enough to have voted the measure. With this result before them, the Prohibitionists followed the same policy this year also. In several districts they thus defeated Republicans who were in agreement with them on this main issue, and elected Democrats who are opposed to Prohibition. The third party professes to be anxious to force Republicans to adopt the prohibitory policy as their own. But even where that result has been reached, as in Maine, Iowa, and Kansas, they still maintain their party organization and keep their candidates in the field. And in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania they antagonize the Republicans, after these have promised them a chance to carry the State over to their policy in just the way they desire.

In most of our States the majority in the legislature is apt to be less favorable to reforms than is the State convention of their party. In New York the reverse is true. If the Republican Convention had been as outspoken as the Republicans of the Legislature had been bold and right in action, the party would have been a good deal nearer to a victory in the last election. But the anti-saloon element in the convention was clogged by the delegates of districts which elect no Republicans to the Legislature, and in which the liquor interest is more potent than in the Republican parts of the State generally. One or two prominent Republicans who contribute to party expenses, are brewers, and the like. Besides this, in a few cities where the Republicans have a majority, such as Buffalo, the saloon interest has worked its way into the management of the party. Buffalo has elected a Republican mayor, four Republican aldermen, and four Republican supervisors, who all are in the liquor business.

But the Republicans of the newly elected legislature are taking up the question of High License as vigorously as last year. Their problem is to devise an effective law which Gov. Hill will not find an excuse for vetoing. Their last attempt of this kind was not happy, but the organizations which represent the moderate temperance sentiment of the State have devised jointly a law which they think will be free from the objections Gov. Hill urged against that of last year. It is recalled that New York city and Brooklyn had a High License in 1867, which raised the receipts for licenses from \$10,000 to \$2,600,000 and reduced the number of saloons from 9,370 to 6,845 in one year. But after remaining in force for thirteen months, it was repealed.



In Ohio the session opens with an evil omen for Republican harmony. An attempt to override a minority in the Republican caucus led to a bolt of enough Senators to constitute with the Democratic Senators a majority. So the caucus nominees for office were defeated, and another set, with one Democrat among them, was chosen instead. We cannot judge whether or not the circumstances justified the bolt; but certainly a more conciliatory spirit would have been an excellent thing on both sides.

THE Massachusetts Tariff Reform League held a meeting in Boston last week, which was followed by a dinner at which Mr. James Russell Lowell, formerly an American poet, more recently minister to England, presided and made a speech. It is only just to Mr. Lowell to remember that after-dinner oratory, like after-dinner interviews with newspaper men, is not always to be taken *a pied du lettre*. Otherwise we should be obliged to suppose a decay of Mr. Lowell's intellectual power, or a serious perversion of his moral standards. When a man who formerly displayed at least an average amount of discernment, is "so far forsaken" as to speak of Mr. Grover Cleveland "as the best representative of the highest type of Americanism that we have seen since Lincoln was snatched from us," we can only wonder "what next?" It is true indeed that it stands recorded in Mr. Lowell's own works that he once thought Mr. Andrew Johnson a higher type of Americanism than Mr. Abraham Lincoln or any other of the Republican leaders, and was as eloquent about his courage and honesty as now about Mr. Cleveland's. But that was in the heat and confusion of the war, when Mr. Lincoln's grand wisdom and patience were beyond the comprehension of men who contemplate the movement of events in a merely theoretical way. And Mr. Lowell in the Reconstruction even so far changed his mind as to compare Mr. Johnson, with equal injustice, to Benedict Arnold. But this is said under the influence of no such excitement as the war, that "overwhelming rush of that great national passion," justified. This is said in time of peace and reflection, by a man cognizant of such names as Lee, Grant, Hancock, Garfield, Wendell Phillips, and Beecher, all because Mr. Cleveland has repeated in a presidential message a string of platitudes and statistical statements, such as he might have found in any Free Trade newspaper for the three years past.

Mr. Lowell professes to be impressed with the wonderful courage of Mr. Cleveland in writing such a message. This is about as sage as is the charge brought by many Republicans that the message was a political move to secure the support of his own state. Where, we may ask, was Mr. Cleveland's courage in 1884, when he evaded this very question, and intimated to the people of Ohio and New Jersey that they need not fear his having any convictions that endangered the protective policy? Where is his courage now, when after laying down principles and bringing charges, which prove him a Free Trader, he yet tries to save his political chances by denying that he is recommending Free Trade? The truth is that Mr. Cleveland, like nearly every Free Trader in the country, is convinced that that policy is the one to win with. But curiously enough they all seem to think that its success is a little more certain, if it be given some less odious name. A man who has nothing but regrets for the country having resorted to the protective policy, and nothing but deprecations of the protective principle, is a Free Trader whether he wishes to get back to Free Trade by a jump out of the window or by walking down stairs. "Let us deal considerately with the industries which have been fostered by Protection," says Mr. Cleveland. "Put the worm on the hook as though you loved it," says Isaak Walton.

The picture of American political life Mr. Lowell has drawn is quite untrue, and excusable only because of his limited opportunities for learning anything about the matter. His misrepresentation of the facts reaches its culmination when he compares the Protectionists of America to card swindlers. Here is the dignified and manly utterance: "I can remember the time when bounties were paid for the raising of wheat in Massachusetts. Bounties have fallen into discredit now. They have taken an

*alias*, and play their three-card trick as subsidies, or as protection to labor; but the common sense of our people will find them out at last." Protection, then, is a swindle comparable to that of the thimble-rigger, and only waits to be found out! If so, it is remarkable that with every year the number of the civilized nations who are taken in by the trick increases.

A VERY notable gathering of the Indiana Republicans was held at Indianapolis on the 20th of last month. In answer to a call, some five hundred party men from all over the State came together for consultation, and held a most earnest and enthusiastic meeting. A series of strong resolutions was adopted, the first declaring that "the Republican party is the party of Protection," and the last protesting emphatically against the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. Eloquent addresses were made by Senator Harrison, Governor Porter, and other prominent party men. It is declared very emphatically by the *Indianapolis Journal* that Indiana is now sure for the Republican candidate for President, especially if he be a citizen of that State. And it seems to be agreed that the Indiana delegation will give a united support to Mr. Harrison.

SOME of the ingenious advocates of the renomination of Mr. Blaine insist that it is quite safe to mention him again, because Governor Beaver, in this State, and Governor Foraker, in Ohio, were beaten the first time, but elected the next. The trouble with this argument is that it doesn't apply. It contains a fallacy. Both Beaver and Foraker were candidates in Republican States, and failed at first because their party was temporarily weakened. But no one can say that the Nation, considering the Democratic overweight in the South and New York City, is Republican, nor was the party weakness of 1884 one which will be cured in 1888, if Mr. Blaine be again run. If the country had a large Republican majority, so that "cutting" might be discounted and disregarded, then it might be safe to take as the candidate one of less than the greatest strength. But that is not the case, and the Beaver and Foraker examples are of no value.

IF Dakota is admitted shall Utah come also? It appears that not a few Democrats in the House are foolish enough to propose this arrangement in order to secure a Democratic to balance a Republican State, and it is asserted that the Administration rather encourages the idea. But the more intelligent among the Democrats must know what a risky step this would be, and what a storm would be excited against their party by it. The religious people of America, both North and South, have the same opinion of the "Latter Day Saints" that they always have had. But for the restraining power of the Supreme Court it would not be possible to keep their abhorrence of this polygamous sect within the bounds of toleration. And every man who voted to place polygamy beyond the restraint of national law, would be marked for political extinction. Not only the individual members, but the party to which they adhered would suffer for their action. And then, even if the House agreed to the measure, the Senate would be sure to reject it by more than all the Republican votes.

Of course the proposal to admit Utah will be based on the new State constitution, which forbids polygamy. But the whole Gentile population of the Territory, Democratic as well as Republican, have warned the country that such a prohibition is valueless, as it would never be enforced by any government elected by the majority, the "Saints."

THERE seems to be no difference of opinion among Republicans as to the impropriety of confirming Mr. Lamar. Perhaps those in Wisconsin had better let Mr. Philetus Sawyer, one of their Senators, hear from them. Mr. Sawyer appears to be one of those persons who make private considerations occupy a very large place in their estimate of public duties. He certainly can give no good reason for differing from all his party on this matter.

THE New Year brings statistics galore. It is shown that 1887 was the greatest year of railroad construction in our history. The new tracks laid amount to 12,724 miles, an aggregate only approached by the 11,568 miles of 1882. The average for the twenty years, 1867-86, was but 5,045 miles, and the aggregate of the two decades something over 101,000 miles. The greatest increase was in the Northwest, amounting to about 3,350 miles, of which 2,672 miles were built by seven roads.

Some of the reports of building permits for the year are of interest, as showing the rapid growth of our cities. Those we have seen are

Philadelphia, . . . . .	7,553.
New York, . . . . .	4,344.
St. Paul, . . . . .	3,953.
Minneapolis, . . . . .	4,585.

Some figures reported by *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, indicate the rapid growth of new industries in the South. Of fourteen States only four show less than double the investment of fresh capital which was reported in 1886. The new enterprises numbered 3,430, with a capital of \$256,298,000. In 1886 there were started 1,575, with a capital of \$129,226,000.

Mr. Swank reports the year to have been one of great activity and fair prosperity for the producers of iron and steel. As 1886 eclipsed all previous years, so 1887 surpassed 1886. The figures in tons are:

	1886.	1887.
Pig Iron produced, . . . . .	5,683,329	6,250,000
" " imported, . . . . .	405,180	500,000
Steel rails produced, . . . . .	1,574,703	1,900,000
" " imported, . . . . .	46,571	160,000
Iron ore mined, . . . . .	10,000,000	11,000,000
" " imported, . . . . .	1,039,433	1,250,000

*The Chattanooga Tradesman* reports that the assessed value of personal and real estate and of railroads in ten Southern States, has increased as follows:

	1880.	1886.	1887.
Property assessed, \$2,505,734,729	\$2,505,734,729	\$3,077,624,451	\$3,279,848,015
Railroads " 115,950,000	115,950,000	237,964,289	258,656,847

*The Times Democrat*, of New Orleans, takes twelve States for the basis of its reports, and shows an increase in assessed values from \$2,164,792,705 in 1879-80, to \$3,064,800,443 in 1886-7, with a fall in the tax-rate from 5.6 to 4.6 per thousand. It is such facts that enable us to gauge the effect the protective policy is having on States of great natural capabilities, now that slavery as an abstraction and an industrial poison has been eliminated.

THE reports of the strikes of the year show that they numbered 853. This is a great improvement over 1886, which witnessed 1,412 strikes, affecting 9,893 establishments. But it is much above the average of the last seven years, which is 692 strikes a year.

The failures of the year show a decrease. They were 10,568, in 1886, and 9,740 in 1887. But the liabilities involved rose from \$113,648,000 in 1886 to \$130,605,000 in 1887, while the assets to be distributed increased from \$55,819,000 in 1886 to \$64,657,000 in 1887. The number of failures decreased, and the rates of assets to liabilities rose from 49 to 49.5 per cent.

THE great strike on the Reading system has extended instead of coming to an end. Already the work of mining coal had ceased in the Lehigh district. The Schuylkill miners have struck also, and in spite of the efforts of the mining companies to replace the strikers with new men, the output of coal has dwindled to a sixth of its usual dimensions. Mr. Corbin is decided in his confidence that he can find miners and railroad men enough to carry on the work. But sixty thousand men are not so easily mustered, even in winter time, when the cessation of many employments sets free a great body of labor. In view of the likelihood of a coal famine, the State should take steps to prevent the recurrence of such a collision.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has been telling his friends in Canada what he thinks of the various plans which have been mooted to put the industries and commerce of the Dominion upon a better footing. He tells them, what is quite true, that the plan of a customs union of the whole British Empire is a chimera, which has no chance. It could not be worked if it were adopted, and it never had a chance of trial, even after Beaconsfield's defeat in 1880. Some of his oracular utterances on the eve of that election seemed to indicate that he was not indisposed to give it a trial. But no Tory leader of our time has the imaginative audacity required for such an experiment.

But Mr. Chamberlain was on much less solid ground when he declared that a commercial union between Canada and the United States was equally impossible. He very truly said that the consent of the majority of the Canadian people, and that of a majority of the American people were required to establish it. As for Canada there is evidence that it is winning increased support in every quarter. In a recent election in the Ottawa province, the Tory was obliged to declare that he agreed with his Liberal opponent in desiring it. And when the Macdonald ministry find that America will give Canada neither reciprocity nor free trade in fish, Sir John will be obliged to save his political future by right-about-face on this question, for which his career furnishes several precedents.

It seems that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to find anybody on our side of the border who wished for commercial union. If he had had any opportunity to meet the American people generally, he would have found reason to change his mind. Of course, it is not true that a majority stand committed to such a proposal. But the general adherence to it of those who have given it serious consideration furnishes a good indication of the lines on which public opinion will crystalize, when once it is put before the country as a practical question.

It is objected further by Mr. Chamberlain that as the United States is soon to adopt Free Trade such an arrangement would be needless. We have not learnt that custom-house barriers are thrown down by Free Trade. Commercial union would put an end to great and growing expense and much irritation along the frontier, even if it did nothing else. And on Free Trade principles, Canada would levy higher duties on products peculiar to America, and *vice versa*, than are admitted by the protective principles. But Mr. Chamberlain will have lost all his jauntiness and become a very old man indeed, if he live to see the United States abandon the protective policy.

THE rawness of the English winter has driven Mr. Gladstone to the South of Europe for his throat's sake. But at Dover—where the Tory mob snowballed him—he made as vigorous and able a speech as any of his whole career. He predicted the break-up of the Unionist alliance, unless the Liberal Unionists went over to Protection along with their Tory friends; and he found an indication of this shift of base on their part in the uncontradicted report that Mr. Goschen had been driven to reconsider his opposition to protective duties. As Mr. Goschen's "Theory of Commercial Exchanges" used to be regarded as one of the ablest defenses of Free Trade, such a change on his part would be unusually significant. But Mr. Gladstone was safe in predicting that Mr. Bright would make no such shift.

This discussion of the drift toward Protection among his enemies compelled Mr. Gladstone to take notice of the fact that the Irish nationalists are already Protectionists. In substance he said that while he thought them unwise in this, he could make no objection. The report sent us does not enable us to say whether this means merely his determination to ignore their views while acting with them in advocacy of Home Rule, or whether he intimated his readiness to leave the whole matter to the decision of the Irish Parliament after Home Rule had been secured. The last would be a very important concession, as Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill of 1885 excluded the Irish Parliament it proposed



to set up from all jurisdiction over customs and excise duties. But if he meant only that their opinions in the meantime were of no consequence, he certainly is mistaken. If the Irish members believe in Protection as a principle, they certainly will have to coöperate with the Tory Protectionists in adopting that policy for the United Kingdom, and thus relieving Ireland as well as England from the weight of American competition in food. By this step they might save the Tories from being wrecked on this issue.

#### THE "BLAINE FEELING" IN PENNSYLVANIA.

IN 1876 and 1880 the supporters of Mr. Blaine in Pennsylvania were antagonized by the party "machine," and in the latter year the influence of Mr. Cameron and his associates was used to the utmost to make the State as "solid" as possible for General Grant. The effect of this was to make Mr. Blaine an apparent representative of that wing of the party which resisted machine dictation, and in 1884 his nomination was urged by many Pennsylvania Republicans who hoped that if elected President, he would pursue a liberal and independent course. They regarded him an anti-machine leader, because Mr. Cameron and Mr. Quay had been so strongly opposed to him,

It was evident, however, in 1884, that the stalwart wing of the party was becoming more reconciled to Mr. Blaine's candidacy. This was shown by the fact that men who had never failed to serve Mr. Cameron, when summoned to his service, now wore the Blaine colors, and advocated his nomination. Among these was Mr. Cooper, the Chairman of the State Committee, who became within a brief space a convert from his old position of antagonizing Mr. Blaine to a most exuberant and industrious advocate. And since 1884, this process of change has continued. The Blaine representatives in this State are now Senator Quay and Mr. Cooper. It is they who are leading the Blaine columns and directing its organization. The former leaders for Mr. Blaine,—men like Mr. Stewart, of Franklin, Mr. Lee and Mr. Emery, of McKean, and others, have been quite pushed aside and obscured by the conspicuous activity of Mr. Quay and Mr. Cooper. When, in 1886, Mr. Blaine came to Pennsylvania to awaken enthusiasm for General Beaver's candidacy, it was evident that the old antagonism of the "machine" leaders toward him had substantially disappeared, and that whether he had embraced them or they him, the embrace had been accomplished. And so, for the past year and a half, that situation has continued.

Of course, the description of facts here given in no wise applies to THE AMERICAN. It never regarded Mr. Blaine as a reform leader, and did not so accept him in 1884. We were thus obliged to separate from gentlemen whom otherwise we generally agreed with, such as Mr. Stewart and others of his attitude. We did not, at any time, previous to the decision of the convention itself, yield to the agreements and appeals in behalf of Mr. Blaine, though as our readers are well aware, we gave him our cordial support, when it had become a personal choice between him and Mr. Cleveland, and when the great economic issues of the country were depending upon the result.

In the present preliminary canvass, in Pennsylvania, the division of feeling is marked. The "machine" is for Mr. Blaine. Mr. Quay, in an "interview" at Pittsburg, takes pains to say there is no other candidate but Mr. Blaine seriously proposed, and that he favors a solid delegation from Pennsylvania in his behalf. Mr. Cooper has also sufficiently made known his desires and purposes, and has used his influence in other Congressional districts than that of his residence to prevent the choice of delegates preferring a new candidate. This illustrates the political side of the business. It gives a sufficient clew to the manner in which the decision is to be influenced in Pennsylvania. On the other hand, there is a large element of thoughtful and earnest Republicans who desire the party to use its opportunity of success, and to throw away no chances, and who feel no personal obligation to Mr. Blaine. These men are very numerous in all parts of the

State. If they are to be regarded as having a right to their own judgment, and as being competent by general information on public affairs to form a sound one, they more than offset, both in numbers and in party value, the "machine" leaders who are managing Mr. Blaine's affairs.

The mass of the Republicans of Pennsylvania are perfectly willing to leave the question of a candidate to the Convention. They desire to terminate the Democratic administration of the national government, and to prevent the further increase of Democratic control in Congress and in the Supreme Court. They realize that upon the approaching election hang results of the greatest political importance, and they desire that their party shall avail itself of every opportunity of success. As their candidate four years ago, Mr. Blaine's name is familiar, and the exertion they then made for him has left the impression of a cordial relationship with his fortunes, but beyond this there is not one in ten who, as we have said, will not welcome with the most hearty good will any fit candidate whom the Convention may decide to take.

It is therefore true that the delegates from Pennsylvania to Chicago ought to be uninstructed and free. If they represent the real feelings of the Republicans of the State they will be. If they are made "solid," or nearly so, for Mr. Blaine, it will be the work of the "machine" managers, headed by Mr. Quay and Mr. Cooper, done in opposition to the sound judgment of those members of the party who are well informed citizens, but not political wire-pullers.

#### PROTECTION AND SUGAR.

OUR bright contemporary, the *Beacon*, of Boston, takes us to task in a recent issue for proposing to repeal the protective duty on sugar. It includes in the indictment Mr. Sherman and the *Journal* of its own city, so that we are in very good company. The *Beacon* has done excellent service to the cause of Protection during the present discussion, and its objection is that of an honest friend of the national policy. And its objections are worth considering because they are such as weigh with many other Protectionists, who do not see why sugar should be treated as an exceptional case.

If our contemporary will show us any way by which we may "produce our own sweetening," instead of "buying it of Cuba and the Pacific Islands," we will admit that sugar is no exception to the principle of Protection. If there be any reasonable prospect that the sorghum cane of the West will soon meet the national need, then we should regard that as reason enough for the retention of the sugar duties. But nothing can be clearer than that the production of cane-sugar in America will not furnish any great proportion of our supply, and that all the hopes we have built on the naturalization of this beet-sugar business have proved delusive. After nearly a quarter of a century of Protection, we get less sugar from Louisiana than we did before the war. This is not due only to the narrowness of the area within which we can grow the sugar-cane. It is because within that area the cane produces less saccharine matter than under the hotter skies of the West Indies and Brazil.

Now the first object of Protection is to bring the national supply of the protected article up to the national demand. It does this in order, (1) that the country may secure that independence of others as regards the great staples, which is one of the best preparations for defence; (2) that through thus creating a home supply of the staple, it may be made possible for producers of other articles to exchange their commodities for it on the terms of greatest advantage to them; (3) that the money of the country may be guarded against the dangers of such a drain to pay for needless imports as might deprive us of an abundance of the instruments of exchange and of association; (4) that the natural resources of the country and of its people may be developed to their utmost capacity; and (5) that the national ideal as to the rightful standard of comfort for the laboring classes may be made capable of

realization through a measurable isolation of our labor-market from that of countries whose ideals of comfort are lower.

We object to the sugar duties on the ground that they are incapable of vindication on any of these grounds except the last. We produce only one-eleventh of the sugar we consume, and there is no reason to expect that the American sugar-cane ever will produce more. In case of war our chief supply of sugar might be interrupted, as was the case with France in the first Napoleonic time, when—as Niebuhr tells us—the high cost of *eau sucre* was a potent reason for the unpopularity of the Empire with the Parisians. So far from enabling the farmer to get more sugar for a bushel of wheat, as he can of iron or cottons or woollens under the operations of the Tariff, the duties make sugar far dearer to him. The whole country,—as the *Beacon* itself mentions, paid \$50,000,000 at least for its sugar, beyond what it would have paid if the duties had not been collected. And for ten-elevenths of our sugar supply we must pay in coin, if any adverse turn of the markets should cripple our power to export wheat and other food products. So far from being a policy indicated by our natural resources and climate, the growth of cane sugar in America is an attempt to override nature's restrictions in just the fashion ridiculed by the Free Traders when they talked of growing pineapples in Minnesota, as though that were a legitimate application of the Tariff principle.

In no respect is the duty on imported sugar a national benefit, except as it brings in a revenue which we do not now need. It is a local benefit to the sugar-planters of Louisiana only. The *Beacon* very justly insists that a mere local benefit is no sufficient basis for a protective duty. In its last issue it says with great force and truth, "It is silly to tell Congress what John Smith wants; it is almost an impertinence for members of Congress to make the wants of their particular friends known; it is always right and forever right to announce what is best for the country at large. Protectionists injure their cause whenever they leave this position; and he makes friends for Protection who convinces his friends or readers that Protection is best for the United States. In dealing with Protection we must forget Massachusetts [or Louisiana] manufacturing, wage-earners, and sectional politics, and consider one thing only,—the united interest, material and moral, present and prospective, of the United States." So say we, with the qualification that the interest of "the most numerous class, that is the poorest," is to our thinking in the long run the same thing as the interest of the nation. And if the *Beacon* can reconcile the payment of a heavy duty on ten-elevenths of our sugar with that principle, we shall give up the case.

#### YALE UNIVERSITY.<sup>1</sup>

IN the opening year of the eighteenth century a few Puritan pastors in the vicinity of New Haven consulted about founding a school for the maintenance of the Christian ministry. Having obtained the approval of some Boston friends, they asked the Legislature of Connecticut for permission to carry out their project, and that body passed "An Act for Liberty to erect a Collegiate School." The closing sentence of the act, which seems to have been added by an after thought, conferred the power to grant degrees, and the school, almost as soon as organized at Saybrook under Rev. Abraham Pierson as rector, gave the degree of Master of Arts to five young men, four of whom were Harvard bachelors while the fifth had been taught privately. Pierson was a graduate of Harvard College, and the new school was as evidently the child of Harvard, as Connecticut was the child of Massachusetts. Yet as some divergence in the theological views had caused Hooker and Davenport to leave the colony of Massachusetts Bay to found new settlements on the Connecticut River, doubtless a similar motive prompted their successors to keep the training of ministers for the younger colony in their own hands. The school in its gradual growth to the status of a college, and even in its further expansion to a University, has been as true to the fundamental principles derived from its Puritan birth as the colony which has risen to the dignity of a State.

After the death of Rector Pierson, in 1707, the infant college

languished, and a quarrel arose as to its cradle, New Haven and Hartford contending with Saybrook. The dispute was decided in 1716 in favor of the city of elms, where its first building was soon commenced, though the library was not transferred from Saybrook without the Sheriff's aid. Among the friends in England who had sent books and other gifts, the most liberal donor was Elihu Yale, son of one of the founders of New Haven, who had amassed wealth as Governor of Madras. In acknowledgment of his generosity the trustees resolved to call the institution Yale College. Yet scarcely had the infant thus obtained a local habitation and a name when its sponsors, Congregationalists to the backbone, were thunderstruck to learn that the new rector, Rev. Timothy Cutler, was seeking Episcopal orders. Promptly excusing him from further service, the trustees adopted measures to secure soundness in Congregational faith and practice on the part of all officers of instruction. Henceforth for a century subscription to a theological creed or its equivalent was the first requisite in an instructor.

The once feeble infant had entered on a promising youth when in 1745 a more liberal charter was obtained by the earnest efforts of Rev. Thomas Clap, who was the head of Yale for a quarter of a century. The rector became president of the corporation, and from this wise arrangement the institution derived unity and strength through all its subsequent management. President Clap, it is true, pushed his power to an extreme, and provoked hostility to the college both among the ministry and the legislature. Yet he was victorious and in his defense of the college against a proposed "visitation" by the colonial authorities in 1763, he anticipated the essence of the decision in the famous Dartmouth College case. For him it was a Pyrrhic victory, for the Assembly withdrew its annual grant and the enemies of his administration fomented disorder among the students. Worn-out with cares, the veteran dictator retired from office but a few months before his death. President Clap was the last graduate of Harvard called to direct the progress of her noblest offspring. Henceforth the trustees of Yale looked to her own alumni for leaders. The first called to the task gave little proof of the heroic ability needed to overcome adverse circumstances. The college organized for the training of a special class in a straight and narrow way was out of harmony with the growing democratic spirit of the community. The outbreak of the Revolution almost destroyed the college, and yet at its close the number of students was larger than ever before. This change was due largely to the patriotic Dr. Ezra Stiles, who, when driven from his pastorate at Newport by the war, had accepted the presidency of the college. To meet his liberal views the college creed was somewhat modified, and afterwards in obedience to the popular demand for lay inspection of the chief educational institution, a scheme was devised by which certain State officers became members of the corporation. Thus while the president by the versatility of his genius was able to perform prodigies of labor in and for the college, an annoying element of opposition was removed. Not till after this change was made, near the close of her first century, did the college realize her proper work and her true dignity as a trainer of men.

Yale College entered her second century with a president of impressive personality and national influence,—Dr. Timothy Dwight. A disciple of Jonathan Edwards, he rendered important service to his country in turning the tide against the infidelity which then threatened to overwhelm the youth of the land. He enlarged the scope of college instruction and stimulated to nobler exertion those engaged in the work. The fame of the college, enhanced by his own reputation, drew students from distant parts of the country. His influence was perpetuated by his judicious selection of assistants, among whom were the elder Silliman, Kingsley, and his own successor, Day. The wide sweep and vigorous originating power of his genius were indicated not only by new professorships, but by the addition of a medical school and the project of a theological department, realized later. Dr. Day, in his thirty years' presidency, did little more than faithfully execute his predecessor's plans. But since the middle of this century, the venerable Doctors Woolsey and Porter, who after faithful discharge of the same high office are still active professors, were able, with the ever increasing prestige of the college, aided by the faithful labors of their associates, the unswerving loyalty of her alumni, and the generous benefactions of her friends, to raise to a grander scale of usefulness and to a greater height of fame, the institution whose glory and benefits belong no longer to a single state or section, but to the whole nation. In 1886, the grandson of its most illustrious President, bearing the same honored name, was called to supervise and direct its further development. At that time, the trustees officially authorized the appropriate name of Yale University. In the ample buildings and well-stocked museums, the numerous professorships and lectureships and superabundant courses of instruction, and the manifold facilities and activities comprised under and denoted by those two words, it is reasonable to discern legitimate growth of the humble

<sup>1</sup> SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF YALE UNIVERSITY. By Franklin Bowditch Dexter. Pp. 108. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1887.



school, planned and planted by Puritan pastors, as well as fit embodiment of the grander ideas of liberal minds of later generations.

The neat hand-book prepared for the convenience of visitors to New Haven by Professor Franklin B. Dexter, who has for some years been engaged in compiling the history of Yale College and its graduates, gives the main outlines of the growth and present condition of the institution. The first volume of his detailed history, issued in 1885, comprises the first half of the eighteenth century. It is to be hoped that the succeeding volumes will not long be delayed. Throughout the nation the sons of Yale have borne an important part in directing and maintaining our civil and religious institutions. Philadelphia owes special thanks for the labors of a graduate of Yale in reconstructing the University of Pennsylvania.

J. P. L.

#### PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON'S POEMS.<sup>1</sup>

ON the 13th of February, 1887, Philip Bourke Marston closed his eyes, not on the light and joy of the world, but in darkness and sorrow that was almost despair. His destiny, which promised to be so brilliant, was so cruelly thwarted that Fate seemed to have mocked him with her utmost bitterness. His story reads like that of the prince in the fairy-tale. All the good spirits that give gifts to men had come to his birth-feast, and not one empty-handed; then the malignant sister who was left out blights one by one all the bright things that have been showered on the prince's cradle. On the cradle of the young poet had been scattered genius, beauty, love of many friends, and opportunity to develop and enjoy all these gifts to the full, for he was the child of a poet, and a late descendant of the John Marston of the days of Elizabeth. For god-mother he had Miss Mulock, who wrote for him those verses that so many children know—

"Look at me with thy large brown eyes,  
Philip my king."

When he was only four years old came the first fatal blight of almost total blindness, that shut out the light and beauty of earth from eyes that would drink in the ecstasy of vision with almost too keen a pleasure. All that love and care and devotion could do was done for the gifted susceptible boy by his mother, a woman of cultivated tastes, and well fitted to be eyes and hands to her poet son. Stimulus and encouragement he received from the most distinguished intellects of the day. Thackeray, Dickens, and Browning all frequented his father's house; Swinburne and Rossetti gave generously of their friendship to the young poet who sang behind his cloud of darkness, and their sympathy and praise became the inspiration and support of his genius. But even this truce with his unforgiving destiny could not last—blow followed blow. At twenty, young Marston lost his mother, whose life had become a vital part of his own. Soon after this, the lovely young girl to whom he was engaged, and who was prepared to devote her life to his happiness, died of consumption. And when this dark cloud of sorrow came, the last spark of light that remained of his eyesight went out into total darkness. But one last comforter was still left him in his sister Cicely, who now devoted herself wholly to this much-loved brother. They lived and traveled together, she read and wrote for him, and by the sweet sunshine of her sympathy and affection almost brought light and happiness back to his life. But even this last prop was violently wrenched away. Cicely died suddenly of apoplexy in 1878, leaving her brother almost broken-hearted, though still surrounded with many loving and sympathetic friends, for he was a man with talent for friendship, and he bound to himself with warm affection almost all those with whom he came into close contact. He died at the age of thirty-seven, the fatal period for so many poets, after lingering for some months, much broken by a shattering illness that had impaired his memory, and drawn the thread of his life very thin.

The closing verse of the beautiful "Epicede" of Swinburne, written for his friend Graham, who died in early manhood in Italy, seems a very fitting memorial of poor Marston, though for him the light came afterwards:

"Light, and song, and sleep at last—  
Struggling hands and suppliant knees  
Get not goodlier gifts than these.  
Song that holds remembrance fast,  
Light that lightens death, attend  
Round their graves that have to friend  
Light, and song, and sleep at last."

The pure, innocent soul of the flowers seems to breathe through this little volume of "Garden Secrets." Lovely garden visions must often have come to Marston in the darkness, flashing "upon

<sup>1</sup> GARDEN SECRETS. By Philip Bourke Marston. With Biographical Sketch by Louise Chandler Moulton. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1887.

that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude," till the spirit of the poet seems to walk with the spirits of the flowers, and to hear all the fragrant outpourings of their little hearts. The thoughts and feelings and secrets of roses and violets are touched with such tender and delicate fancy that the world of flowers seems like a world of sensitive human things. The last poem in the volume, however, "Thy Garden," has a deeper human interest, and is so full of intense feeling, and is so beautiful in expression that it is impossible not to quote it in part:

#### I.

"Pure moonlight in thy garden, sweet; to-night,  
Pure moonlight in thy garden, and the breath  
Of fragrant roses. O my heart's delight!  
Wed thou with Love, but I will wed with Death.

"Peace in thy garden, and the passionate song  
Of some last nightingale that sings in June!  
Thy dreams with promises of love are strong,  
And all thy life is set to one sweet tune.

"Love wandering round thy garden, O my sweet!  
Love walking through thy garden in the night;  
Far off I feel his wings, I hear his feet,  
I see the eyes that set the world alight.

"My sad heart in thy garden strays alone—  
My heart among all hearts companionless,  
Between the roses and the lilies thrown,  
It finds thy garden but a wilderness.

#### II.

"Wind in thy garden to night, my Love,  
Wind in thy garden and rain;  
A sound of storm in the shaken grave  
And cries as of spirits in pain!

"All things come to an end, my sweet,—  
Life, and the pleasure in living;  
The years run swiftly with agile feet,  
The years that are taking and giving.

"Soon shalt thou have thy bliss supreme,  
And soon shall it pass away;  
So turn thyself to thy nest and dream,  
Nor heed what the mad winds say.

#### III.

"Snow in thy garden, falling thick and fast,  
Snow in thy garden, where the grass shall be!  
What dreams to-night? Thy dreaming nights are past;  
Thou hast no glad or grievous memory.

"Love in thy garden boweth down his head,  
His tears are falling on the wind-piled snow;  
He takes no heed of life, now thou art dead,  
He recks not how the seasons come or go.

"Death in thy garden! In the violent air  
That sweeps thy radiant garden thou art still;  
For thee is no more rapture or despair,  
And Love and Death of thee have had their will."

Marston had numerous friends and correspondents in America. He had a genuine warm feeling of interest in this country, and often expressed a wish to come here on a visit. Many readers of the *Century Magazine* when it was still *Scribner's Monthly* will probably remember his name as a frequent contributor. With a happier destiny his undoubted gifts might have reached a fuller development and stronger expression; but he will be remembered as one of the most interesting of the minor poets of this period, not only for his peculiarly sad fate, but for the pure quality and refined fancy of his work.

E. H.

#### THE FRENCH LANGUAGE ABROAD.

THE French Alliance, a national association for the propagation of the French language, now in its fourth year, is a very characteristic example of the way in which French patriotism is now being directed. It was organized with a view to securing the introduction of French in all the newly acquired colonies, and to revive and extend its use among French speaking subjects of other nations, as for example the French Canadians in both the British Provinces and in the United States, as well as to supply instruction in French for French emigrants and their children in foreign countries. Begun by a handful of enthusiastic propagandists in Paris, it now has its committees in nine or ten of the wards of that city, and in a hundred places through France. Abroad it has branches in Algiers, Tunis, Morocco, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Senegal, Madagascar, Mauritius, India, Cochin China, Annam, Tonquin, Japan, Canada, the United States, the West Indies, Mexico, South America, Spain, Italy, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, and England, and the reports of their meetings make up a very curious and interest-

ing volume of its transactions. The well-known geographer, Levasseur, is one of the native leaders in this propaganda, and with him are associated many able leaders of public opinion in France. In Austria a somewhat similar organization has undertaken to secure the use of the German language in all the countries under the house of Hapsburg. The French Society wants to help make the six thousand French emigrating every year in language at least good Frenchmen, and to quicken the growth of a French sentiment in its colonies by making the French language the vehicle for education. It is an association without political or religious preferences, aiming in a very simple, yet substantial way to reanimate the unity of French patriotism in a direction that all can agree to follow both as a matter of national pride and national as well as personal interest. English and German have steadily been driving French from its old place as the universal language, and it is very natural that the French should seek by pacific means to recover some of the ground thus lost. Merely on the score of improving national and commercial interests, it is a thing that commends itself to thousands in France, and its colonists and representatives abroad are steadily strengthening the "Alliance." In Algiers more than 200 schools are teaching 6,000 children with 400 teachers, but there is a school population of from two to thirteen, numbering over 400,000, with no education other than that given in a few native schools, where nothing is taught beyond memorizing the Koran. In Tunis the people of all nationalities, Europeans, Jews, Mussulmen, natives, are eager for French schools, and there are fifty-six in all, thirty for boys, twenty-three for girls, three for both sexes, and of them forty-one are maintained at the expense of the government of Tunis, fifteen by private persons, thirty-six are under lay instruction, twenty under various religious orders. Six schools are maintained by the Italian government. Over five thousand children are taught in French schools.

In almost all the French colonies, old and new, the "Alliance" is heartily welcomed,—while in the East and West Indies the colonists have joined it in quite large numbers and have given its plan earnest support. The vast population of the new French conquest in the East welcomes the prospect of learning French and thus gaining an introduction and foothold in the civilization of the western world. The French Canadians and the French Creoles of Louisiana have joined in efforts to secure a better knowledge of the French language for their children. The example set by France has been followed in Italy, where a similar association has been organized for the propagation of the Italian language and a love of Italy among its large and growing colonies. This sort of rivalry can only be welcome in the countries in which these colonists are settled, for even so liberal a system of free schools as ours is hardly broad enough to provide instructions for the numerous Italian, Polish, Russian, and German children who are every year brought here by their parents. The time lost to both teacher and pupil before a common medium of instruction in English can be established might well be utilized by schools in which English should be taught, as it is in this city at the schools of the German Society, until our own English-speaking schools can take the children thus prepared. The voluntary association of a large body of Frenchmen both in France, and in its colonies, as well as in foreign countries, is a pleasant contrast to the political dissensions that seem to be so prominent in all reports from France. The work thus done contributes to a very substantial improvement on the old-fashioned notions of French glory, and may perhaps earn better victories than many won by arms. J. G. R.

#### THE MODERN LANGUAGE CONVENTION.

##### NOTES ON THE PROCEEDINGS.

CHRISTMAS week is fast becoming a favorite season for the assembling of college professors for discussion upon subjects in which they are mutually interested. Last week saw no less than four such meetings in the Eastern States, and the advantage of choosing the mid-winter holiday is very great, resulting in a much fuller attendance than could be obtained at any other time of the year; and in point of numbers, in quality, and the wide spread geographical distribution of its attendants, the Modern Language Association can feel well satisfied that its claim to be considered a representative body will not be disputed.

One of the predominant feelings which all members from abroad carried away with them was a sense of gratification at the numerous courtesies extended by the city of Philadelphia, and an impression that the Quaker City is not so slow a place as it is frequently represented to be. The liberality of the University, the hospitality of its Provost, the magnificence of the Historical Society, (the finest and most useful institution of the kind in the country), as well as the Literary and Art Clubs, the numerous scientific institutions and museums, all gave to the stranger a

somewhat different idea of the literary and scientific atmosphere of Philadelphia from that which can be ordinarily gathered from a New York newspaper.

And speaking of newspapers Philadelphia again has cause to be proud of the way in which its reporters did their work during the meeting. There was occasionally a dash of humor in the reports, but they were as a rule full and intelligent, and such as would do credit to a practiced secretary keeping the minutes of the Association.

The subject of the most public interest discussed was that of the tariff on books. A special committee was appointed and a provisional report was made which was referred back to the executive committee for completion and presentation to Congress. It was urged that the revenue from books was inconsiderable; that no question of protection or free trade entered; and that the tax presses heavily on a class least able to bear it,—American teachers who were checked in the pursuit of knowledge by having their tools made unnecessarily expensive. There was no discussion on the report and the time of its reading and adoption did not occupy more than five minutes. And the result will no doubt be commensurate with the amount of thought given to the subject. The spirit of the report was intensely one-sided. No vision of paper mills, type foundries, manufacturers of ink, printers, or bookbinders and their thousands of employes entered into the consideration of the question. The members of the Modern Language Association feel it a hardship to pay a twenty-five per cent. duty on imported books, and accordingly Congress should remove the duty. It is perfectly true that on no theory of protection should most foreign books used by scholars be taxed. The St. Petersburg Sanskrit Lexicon or Dr. Murray's great English Dictionary will never be reproduced in this country, and if there be any way of arriving at the fact that the reproduction of any foreign work will not be undertaken in the United States such a work could very well be placed on the free list. If all the learned bodies in this country would lend their support to a measure which would place on the free list all works whose republication had not been undertaken in this country one year after issue, they might get a hearing from Congress. The present movement is simply paper and ink wasted.

Another fact brought out by the meeting was that a large majority of the members take no share in the anti-Greek or anti-Latin movement. There seems to have been a general recognition of the principle laid down by Mr. Freeman in his inaugural lecture at Oxford that in history and language no line of demarcation can be drawn between modern and ancient.

As to methods of language teaching there was no consensus. And probably Dr. H. C. G. von Jagemann of the University of Indiana voiced the general sentiment when he said that no system however good could ever be universally useful, and that the method employed should be the one to which the teacher found his pupils most adaptable. The "natural method" and the "Seminary method" had their advocates, but they seemed to draw too hard and fast a line against all other methods. The Seminary method is undoubtedly best for advanced students, for the reason that it draws teacher and pupil into close relationship and brings about the abandonment of rules and routine which under many of our present systems occupy more time than the actual work of teaching.

Probably the most interesting papers read were those of Prof. Sylvester Primer on Charleston's Provincialisms, and Prof. E. S. Sheldon on a Canadian French dialect spoken in Maine. The work of such investigators is correct in principle, because they study phenomena of speech-making in our own country. These dialectical phenomena, while they may not disappear, will hide their heads before the advance of the grammar and the dictionary. They illustrate all the laws of linguistic change and give a clue to the trend of popular thought which makes them valuable alike to the phonologist and the anthropologist. Beside the study of these dialectical peculiarities serves to illustrate American history. Southernisms as has been noted before are in many cases survivals of the pronunciation of England two hundred years ago, just as is the so-called Irish brogue. And hence western Pennsylvania with its Scotch-Irish settlers retains many of the same forms found only in Ulster and certain southern portions of the United States.

The literary side was by no means neglected. Lord Macaulay's English came in for scant praise and much criticism, principally on the ground that it said too much and told too little, while the most valuable paper presented to the convention was that of Dr. Henry Wood on the Brief, or Pregnant, metaphor in the minor Elizabethan Dramatists. Instead of being an ornament to style this metaphor was regarded as an essential, emphasizing the thought, making it clearer and bringing up to the mind a flood of historical and literary reminiscences. What volumes the phrase "Poison speaks Italian" contains!



The continuity of linguistic study was brought out in a rather amusing way by the presence of several Oriental scholars. By way of answer to the question as to when Babylonian became a modern language, the answer was given that the study of modern Oriental languages had for a long time a place in the great schools of Europe, though it had followed originally in the wake of commerce and diplomacy. England had for over a hundred years taught modern Oriental languages as a preparation for the India Civil Service, Vienna had its Imperial Oriental Academy, and Paris its Ecoles des Langues Orientales, and last October a school was opened in connection with the University of Berlin, where besides the classical Oriental languages modern Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Chinese are taught. One hundred and fifty students are already enrolled, principally scientists, army officers, business men, and candidates for positions in the foreign service. In each language there are two instructors, one a European and the other a native. And the value of a knowledge of these tongues for the study of the classical languages has been recognized by even the most conservative Oriental philologists. It is only a question of time when the need of similar studies will be felt in this country. As our commercial relations with the Orient grow and our diplomatic importance increases in the land of the rising sun, neither our business men nor our officials will be satisfied to remain at the mercy of the Dragoman.

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### THE SOCIAL CONTEST IN ENGLAND.

[FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 20, 1887.

SOME weeks ago I wrote a letter to THE AMERICAN about the meetings of the unemployed, which were then being held every day in Trafalgar Square. Since then the meetings have been stopped; the Square was held on one Sunday by military, on the next by "specials," sworn in for the purpose. All these facts have been duly telegraphed to America. Week after week I have waited to write again, thinking that there must come a crisis to all this excitement. But the crisis, which seemed so inevitable, has not come, and now the chances are it will not come this winter. But yesterday London saw a sight, the like of which it has not seen for many a long day,—a sight so significant that it should not be allowed to pass unnoticed save by the usual short cable despatch.

This was the funeral of Alfred Linnell, a man who until the last few weeks was unknown. To-day he is the hero of the hour. He was in the Square on the 20th of November when the "specials" were in full force and the mounted police were charging the people. In one of these charges he was knocked down and kicked by a horse. In consequence of fall and blow, he died not long after at the Charing Cross Hospital. This was enough. Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who perhaps more than any other man in London is responsible for the prolonged agitation on the subject of the Square, made him an excuse for a new Sunday demonstration. Ever since Sir Charles Warren proclaimed all meetings in the Square until further notice, Stead has not let a Sunday pass without threatening the defiance of the proclamation, so as to keep the long-tired police on duty and the "specials" in readiness. This has been no easy task. To serve his ends, therefore, nothing could have been more fortunate than the death of Linnell. Here was a martyr for the cause of the people; a man slaughtered by the public. He must be given a great funeral; that however may be done to him and that the public may be shown their lives as well as their liberties are in danger. The day of the funeral was fixed for the Sunday before last; the authorities prevented it by a quibble. At the last moment it was decided a new inquest must be held. There was some rather questionable attempt to dispose of the body of Linnell, and indeed to deny his having met his accident in the Square. But Stead was firm; he would not let the matter rest; and yesterday the funeral took place.

I saw the funeral procession pass, from the top of a 'bus. It was fully a mile in length then, and it had not yet reached the East End where many deputations were waiting to fall in ranks. The Strand and Fleet street were crowded. The procession of determined men swept everything before it, hansoms, 'busses, whatever might be in the way. The driver of the 'bus on which I had my seat, tried, with the natural desire of every Englishman on every occasion, to assert his rights, to force his way through the crowd. The 'bus was fairly pushed to the gutter until at one moment it all but tumbled over on the pavement. After marching through the packed—there is no other word for them—streets of Whitechapel, those at the head of the procession reached the burial ground at Bow, and scattering the constables at its entrance, to right and left, filled the cemetery almost to overflowing with their numbers. Never, it may safely be said, since the days of the Chartists and their agitations, have the people of London turned

out in such force. Whoever saw the funeral yesterday could not but admit it was a genuine demonstration of the masses, and therein lay its significance.

That which will make Linnell's funeral remembered as one of the most striking events of the present troubled times in Great Britain, is its expression of class hatred. For after all, the late excitement in London, like the excitement in Ireland, the excitement in Wales, the excitement in Scotland, is nothing more than the rebellion of the masses against the classes who have long held them in slavery, and whose day of reckoning is near at hand. Throughout the United Kingdom there is the same revolt of a long-suffering people against the tyranny of a mere handful of land owners. One need not be a follower of Henry George, a Socialist, or a Radical, to realize that many of the evils against which Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welsh, and Irish are to-day fighting, come from the unjust landlords of the country. The poor in the East End for whom Palaces of Delight are erected, clubs organized, picture shows held, concerts given, need none of these things, but only the future for which the poor all over the land now cry out. The Government may temporize with their Land Courts in Ireland and their Royal Commissioners in the Highlands; they may, when Parliament meets, release the Waterbury Watch Co. of its care for the unemployed and take upon themselves the task of registration. But they will not silence the cry which grows louder and louder; they will not still the fierce hatred which rankles deeper and deeper, until they have sounded their own death knell. For the Government to-day is made up of landlords, and landlords whose rights are based on Mediævalism, whether they call themselves Liberals or Tory, it makes no difference, must go before the country can be at peace. Any one who has watched the rapid development of the bitter feeling of class against class within the last few years, knows that this arming of the "specials," and this burial of Linnell by the people are signs that the feeling in London has passed the silent stage. War is declared in the Capital as it has long been in the far Hebrides, as it has ever been, one might say, across the Irish Channel. Why, wherever one goes now, one hears the well-to-do and the prosperous talking of the necessity of putting the people down; men like Sir Frederick Leighton and Rider Haggard have armed themselves with policemen's batons to defend the classes. And the masses? What they think you could see on their faces yesterday as they marched eastward with the body of Linnell.

How long this hatred can remain at its present comparatively passive stage, is very much, I think, a question of how long it will be before leaders arise to teach the people how to give it active expression. For, with the exception of John Burns, they are without leaders worthy of the name. Burns is a workman, like themselves, an honest, earnest man to be respected, whatever may be thought of the principles he advocates. Hyndman and Champion have practically disappeared. And who are the others who pose as leaders? They were the pall-bearers of yesterday; Stead, an editor with a salary of \$1,500 a year, a political agitator, who will pull whatever wire is most promising, to oust the men now in power; William Morris, the owner of a mill at Menton Abbey and a big shop on Oxford street, neither run according to the Socialistic doctrine, (whose Socialistic manifestoes issue from the Hotel Metropole, the swellest caravansera in London) he preaches, and moreover the owner of a palace, you might call it, at Hammer Smith, and a country house into the bargain; Cunningham Graham, M. P., a big mill-owner in Scotland; and at the head of the procession, in beretta and surplice, marched Mr. Stewart Headlam, a clergyman of the Church of England who has made himself the champion of the people and of ballet-dancers! In the crowd men were selling a pamphlet containing a design by Walter Crane and a funeral dirge by William Morris. But what does Walter Crane, working in his beautiful studio in Shepherd's Bush, really know or care—as Burns cares—for the people for whom he occasionally makes a drawing, or in whose cause he writes so many violent newspaper letters? The report to-day in London is that the Government are considering whether or no to prosecute Stead. If they do, he will think himself a martyr with Linnell and rejoice. But how would his arrest and perhaps imprisonment be of service to the people?

### REVIEWS.

HEROIC BALLADS. Selected by the Editor of "Quiet Hours." With Illustrations. Pp. viii. and 289. Boston: Roberts Bros.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, in his "Defense of Poesy," says: "I never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas, that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet; and yet it is sung but by some blind crowder [fiddler; Welsh *crwd*, a rude fiddle,]

with no rougher voice than rude style." What the noblest of the Elizabethans thus says of "Chevy Chase" every one must have felt in reading the ballad of "Robin Hood's Garland" and others of the old English and Scotch series, as well as later imitations of the ballad form by Scott, Aytoun, and above all, Macaulay. It marks how much modern taste in poetry has drifted away from the open-air, objective narrative of the ballad, that Mr. Arnold doubts the rights of Macaulay's "Lays" to rank as poetry at all; but we still are not so far forsaken as to have no defense to make. Sir F. H. Doyle justly vindicates Macaulay in his "Reminiscences."

The Boston lady who has given the world already two admirable volumes of an anthology of sacred and meditative verse, here tries her hand in a very different field, and we think with equal success. If we have a fault to find it is that she stretches the meaning of the word "ballad," to include several poems which do not belong to that class. A ballad is a narrative in verse, which has melody enough to be sung, and which runs on the level of the most popular literature. Scott's "Pibroch of Donuil Dhu," his "Glee for King Charles," Motherwell's "Cavalier's Song," Ogilvie's song, Bryant's "Song of Marion's Men," Campbell's "Ye Mariners of England," Holmes's "Old Ironsides," Bayard Taylor's "The Song of the Camp," "Stonewall Jackson's Way," Stedman's "Cavalry Song," O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead," Collins's "Ode," and Lowell's "Harvard Commemoration Ode," are not ballads at all, because they are not narrative poems properly, but either lyric or meditative. And with the single exception of Macaulay, no modern Englishman or American has succeeded, as have several Scotchmen, in catching the popular tone of the true ballad. For instance this volume contains three exquisite poems by Sir F. H. Doyle, which have just the right themes for modern ballads. But their author never really gets down to the people's level of utterance, even although he writes what the people will understand. We quote from his "Loss of the Birkenhead" what will illustrate our meaning. The vessel has struck a hidden rock off the coast of Africa:

Confusion spread, for though the coast seemed near  
Sharks hovered thick along that white sea-brink.  
The boats could hold?—not all; and it was clear  
She was about to sink.

"Out with those boats and let us haste away,"  
Cried one, "ere yet yon sea the bark devours."  
The man thus clamoring was, I scarce need say,  
No officer of ours.

We knew our duty better than to care  
For such loose gabblers, and made no reply,  
Till our good colonel gave the word, and there  
Formed us in line to die.

There rose no murmur from the ranks, no thought  
By shameful strength unhonored life to seek;  
Our post to quit we were not trained, nor taught  
To trample down the weak.

So we made women with their children go,  
The oars ply back again, and yet again,  
Whilst, inch by inch, the drowning ship sank low  
Still under steadfast men.

All this is literal fact, and honor to the country which could enlist such soldiers and impart such discipline. But none of these men would have told the story with such transposition of words from their natural order, such a want of vigorous concreteness. After all Bret Harte could have got nearer to the matter.

But the book is well edited, and the finest and most loved ballads are all here, with a brief explanation of those which most need that. And the illustrations are vigorous and appropriate. We are sure all young people will enjoy the book, and not a few old ones.

THE OLD SOUTH AND THE NEW. A Series of Letters. By Hon. William D. Kelley. Pp. 162. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

The industrial development of the Southern States is a subject of the greatest interest to Judge Kelley. From his standpoint as an advocate of free labor and of protected labor the evidence that both these are heroic forces is as gratifying to him as a personal triumph. In 1867 he visited the South, and in 1875 went again: he finds, now, at the distance of two decades from his first visit, changes in certain localities that are wonderful. Speaking especially of Tennessee, Alabama, Northeastern Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, he says that "the progress in wealth, in the means of individual comfort, and in productive power made by those portions of the country with which I can thus institute comparisons has been marvellous."

The present volume consists of a number of letters written from the South, and particularly describing the manufacturing operations of South Pittsburg, Tennessee; and Anniston and Bir-

mingham, Alabama; and the agricultural and drainage enterprises of central and Southern Florida. In a concluding chapter, in which he uses materials collected from all quarters, Judge Kelley contrasts the methods and results of cotton growing with those of general agriculture. In summing up his views on the general subject, he says:

"The South is in a transitional state. It is idle to dispute or deny the assertion, for the stranger within her borders cannot fail to discover that he moves in the midst of two communities; one of which, animated by hope, is full of impulse, enterprise, and energy, while the other, though the eyes of its members, like those of their more helpful brethren, are in their foreheads, look only to the past for inspiration and guidance. These constitute the superannuated South, which is fading from the earth, and will soon live, not in habit and custom, but in tradition alone." The old era's best time, says the Judge, was when the Southern statesmen lived at ease upon their farms, in the day of Washington, Jefferson, and John Marshall; it "preceded the invention of the cotton gin and the establishment of the factory system, the baneful influence of which it was that induced the people of the South to substitute cotton growing for agriculture, and to look to other regions for supplies of live stock and provisions."

The enthusiasm of the Judge over those places which have started out in the new way,—Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, South Pittsburg, Birmingham, and Anniston may be regarded as leading examples,—is very lively. He describes some of those cities and towns particularly, giving details as to the several industrial enterprises already begun, and mentioning by name the "live" men who have set the wheels of progress in motion. Some of these details are of great interest as illustrating the opportunities, the conditions, and the methods of establishing in the South a reorganization of industry, and bringing into near relations the variety of employment which makes a country prosperous and strong. The natural richness of a large part of the soil of the South, added to the deposits of minerals which lie in different States, especially Tennessee and Alabama, give great possibilities to that section, and Judge Kelley declares it to be "the coming El Dorado of American adventure."

AN OUTLINE OF ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR. From the Appendix of Harrison and Baskerville's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. By W. M. Baskerville, Ph.D., Lips., Professor of English Language and Literature in Vanderbilt University. With a list of Irregular Verbs by James A. Harrison, Professor of English and Modern Languages in Washington and Lee University. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.

A review of this volume that did not emphasize the word "Outline" in its title would manifestly be unfair. The work does not claim to be a complete Anglo-Saxon grammar; it does not even style itself "primer": it professes to be only what it is, a mere scheme of Anglo-Saxon grammar, such as may rightly preface an Anglo-Saxon dictionary.

But, granting this, what shall we say to the ugly question, why publish separately such a mere scheme of Anglo-Saxon grammar, —a grammar many of the details of which need the fullest treatment in order to be understood at all? The work is surely too brief for beginners, for it lacks the most vital explanations; it is too brief for advanced students, for they need the amplest details. What third class of readers does the Outline presuppose? Even the professor who lectures to his class, and needs a syllabus, will not find this book satisfactory; for some subjects are scarcely touched upon in it. Thus, the most difficult topic in Anglo-Saxon grammar, the phonology of the language, has but a page given it; and a student who had nothing more on this subject, could not even look up his words in a glossary or understand his inflections. The same topic in Sweet's Reader has in all twenty-one pages, and in Cook's Siever's Grammar, more than a hundred. Even the purely literary students of Anglo-Saxon could not get on with only one page on the sounds and their changes.

The Outline would seem, then, to have strayed from its true province. As a mere appendix to a dictionary,—an appendix in which a student may refresh his memory as to an inflection when he is looking for a meaning of a word,—the compendium answers very well. It is scientific, being conformed to the latest authority on Anglo-Saxon grammar; and, in the main, it is well arranged. It contains full examples of the several inflections,—and its list of Irregular (?) and Anomalous Verbs is most complete. But, except as a mere outline for this one use, it does not strike us as in any sense available.

LIFE'S PROBLEMS: Here and Hereafter. An Autobiography. Pp. viii. and 317. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.

This book is autobiographic only in the sense that it discloses the processes of thought by which a New England preacher, trained in the orthodox creed, worked his way to another and dif-



ferent position, and as he believes, to more solid and earnest convictions than would have been possible to him if he had stayed where he was. We infer from the author's statements that it was the study of the Bible itself, and not any external influence professedly hostile to orthodoxy, which gave his theological movement its direction. And we would need much more explicit statements than he has made before we could say that his movement has brought him into fellowship with any other body of Christians. On some points his thought is coincident with that of Swedenborg, as on the place sex holds in the future life. Yet he repudiates with much emphasis some of the teachings of the Swedish seer. He seems to have reached the same conclusions as the late Universalists with regard to the final extinction of evil. But he avows no specific agreement with them in the other parts of their creed. Whether he is Trinitarian or Unitarian we fail to gather from his book.

Indeed it is the problems of the world to come which have occupied him the most. He found it impossible to reconcile the popular conceptions of that world with his reason and his spiritual instincts. He was equally unable to accept any of the current explanations of the existence of evil. He was too true to the genius of his native New England to rest content with the acknowledgment of an inexplicable difficulty. Like Edwards, Hopkins, and Taylor, he had faith in the power of the human understanding to construct an intelligible scheme of the moral universe in both its operations and its results. So from point to point he toiled onward to his conviction that God is responsible for evil, which is a necessity in the world's moral development, and that he will bring it to an end when it has served its uses.

The best part of his book is that in which he combats certain unreal and repellant views of the heavenly world which have become too current. Here he coincides with what is best in the thoughts of Miss Phelps and Mrs. Oliphant.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A NEW edition of Mr. Thomas A. Janvier's "Mexican Guide," which has been very successful, has just been published by the Scribners.

The Century Co. are about going to press with the fifth edition of Dr. Chas. S. Robinson's book on "The Pharaohs of the Bondage and the Exodus." An edition of one thousand copies has been ordered by the London publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

A "Life of Scott," by Prof. Yonge, is to be the volume of "Great Writers" succeeding Mr. Austin Dobson's forthcoming "Life of Goldsmith."

A volume of poems by the King of Sweden has just been published at Stockholm. King Oscar writes under the *non de plume* of "Oscar Frederick."

Wilkie Collins has written a tale called "The First Officer's Confession."—The autobiography of Sims Reeves is in the press in London.—Mrs. Oliphant's new book "The Makers of Venice," will shortly be issued by the Macmillans.—Paul du Chaillu has located permanently in London. His book on the Vikings will not be published until next fall.

The government of Costa Rica have resolved to publish a history of the country from 1502, written by Señor Leon Fernandez. It will be printed at Madrid.

Prof. C. A. Briggs's notable work on "American Presbyterianism" is to be brought out by the Scribners in a special edition, in view of the forthcoming centennial of the Presbyterian Church in America, to be held in June next.

A new book on Beethoven by Dr. Frimmel is announced in Vienna. It will contain besides hitherto unprinted letters, several studies on the great musician and of his life.

Mr. Isaac Myer, of Philadelphia, proposes to bring out by subscription a work which should prove of interest to scholars generally, and to Hebrews in particular. It is entitled "Sabbalah" and is an exposition of the philosophical writings of Solomon Ben Gebiral. Asiatic Metaphysics form the subject matter, and it is claimed by Mr. Myer that his book will explain various hidden meanings in the Old and New Testaments. The volume will be accompanied by diagrams and illustrations. Mr. Myer's address is 209 South 6th St., Philadelphia.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead is giving Tuesday lessons at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on the Philosophy of Kant. They began on December 11th, and there will be twelve of them in all.

Benjamin & Bell, New York, announced "Shakespeare in Facts and Criticism" by Appleton Morgan. The work includes ten chapters, of which the final one is "Baconian and Other Ciphers."

John G. Whittier has sent out a circular letter, saying that he gratefully acknowledges the kind tokens of remembrance which

have reached him on his birthday. The number of them has proved so unexpectedly large, that he finds himself utterly unable to answer them in detail. He can only tender to his friends, known and unknown, his heartiest thanks for all which they have done to make his evening of life brighter and happier.

Prof. Maspero has finished the text of "Monuments Divers," the work on Egyptian architecture and art projects by the late Marietta Bey. Maspero is now laboring on his great work, a history of ancient Egypt which may be concluded in 1889 or 1890.

Mr. Noah Brooks, editor of the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, has written a "Life of Lincoln," for boys, which will make its appearance soon from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Miss Margaret Veley, the English novelist, whose best known book was "Sir Percival," died lately. Her last work was "A Garden of Memories."

Mr. George King has nearly finished the second part of the text-book issued by the English Institute of Actuaries, upon the theory of life annuities and assurances.

The Memoirs of Talleyrand are again announced to be on the eve of publication. Next May expires the period for which the papers were to be withheld and they are now in a condition of readiness for the printer.

A new edition of Lord Tennyson's works is announced by Macmillan & Co. It is called the "Library Edition" and will contain everything the poet has published. The issue will be complete in eight monthly volumes at five shillings each.

Among important books soon to appear is an elaborate study of Christianity in the United States, by Dr. Daniel Dorchester. The work will go over the whole growth of American history, showing the beginnings of the Catholic and Protestant churches, and describing the various phases of religious thought. The writer will also aim at giving a succinct view of the progress of Christianity in the United States down to the present year.

Mr. Frederick F. Thompson, of New York, has subscribed \$25,000 to the fund for a Mark Hopkins memorial building at Williams College.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "Memoir" of his friend and early instructor, Fleeming Jenkin, is about to be issued by the Scribners. The book will have an autobiographic flavor, the author giving many incidents and impressions of his own early youth, besides presenting a character-study of his dead tutor and friend.

Mr. James D. Hurd, of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., died at Newtonville, Mass., recently. He was a strikingly successful young business man. He entered the establishment of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. upon leaving college, at twenty-one years of age, and in a few years was taken into partnership.

The records of the *Challenger* expedition will soon be completed by the publication of the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth volumes. This work has been in course of publication ever since the end of the voyage, in 1874, and the cost of compiling and printing the report is said to have already exceeded £200,000.

A letter from Bradford, England, to a London newspaper, says that a number of business firms in Bradford which have dealings with German and other continental houses, have received formal notice that after a certain near date Volapük will be used by those houses for international correspondence.

A new work by that indefatigable traveler, Dr. Henry M. Field, is announced. It will have the title, "Old Spain and New Spain," and is about to be published by the Scribners.

A collection of harbor charts, summing up the geographic discoveries made in all epochs by travelers and navigators, is about to be undertaken in Paris by the publisher Gauttier.

A complimentary dinner to Mr. George Routledge on his retirement from business, by his friends in trade and society, will take place in London on the 12th of January. The New York house, it is announced, will continue to trade as George Routledge & Sons, Mr. Robert W. Routledge and Mr. Edmund Routledge now constituting the firm.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are taking measures to protect their art and illustrated works from foreign publishers. The German "Modenwelt" appropriated one of their prettiest baby-heads in "Heart Flowers and Home Fairies," and utilized it as a doll to display a new child's garment. The *Illustrirte Zeitung*, and the *Daheim*, took, unchanged, "A Voodoo Dance" from *Harper's Weekly*. The International News Company, as agents of the German publishers, have settled for the first infringement—the others are in process of settlement.

Sir James F. Stephen and Leslie Stephen have undertaken a biography of the late Sir James Stephen, who was a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* during the Editorship of MacVey Napier.

## PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

WITH its January number the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, published in this city by Lea Brothers & Co., enters on its ninety-fifth volume and turns to the monthly from the quarterly issue.

Austria-Hungary boasts of some of the oldest newspapers in the world. On the 1st of January the *Pressburger Zeitung* was announced to commemorate the 125th anniversary of its foundation. A copy of the first issue is preserved at the National Museum in Budapest. There is, however, a more ancient newspaper in Vienna—namely, the *Wiener Zeitung*, which is the official gazette, and was founded in the year 1700.

Dr. Paul Carns, a German scholar, has taken Mr. Underwood's former post of editor of the *Chicago Open Court*. This journal is devoted to the work of conciliating religion with science.

The first English paper published at Berlin has just made its appearance under the title of *The Morning News*.

Among the portraits which *The Book Buyer* will print during 1888 will be those of W. Hamilton Gibson, Edith M. Thomas, Charles Dudley Warner, Andrew Carnegie, and J. A. Froude.

A revival of an old and famous title, but covering very different matter from the old eighteenth century work, is promised. Messrs. Houlston & Sons, London, will publish this month the first number of a new sixpenny monthly, entitled the *Scots' Magazine*. It will take the place of the *Scottish Church*, and will be under the same editorship and with the same principles as that review.

## ART NOTES.

THOMAS HOVENDEN is finishing a picture which promises to be one of the most noticeable of those shown at the Spring exhibitions. It is a negro subject, a domestic interior with figures. A good-looking colored girl of perhaps eighteen, evidently the pride of the family and the belle of her circle, arrayed like the lilies of the field, in an elaborate summer toilet, is trying the effect of a new ribbon as a finishing touch. She holds up a hand-glass to take a final survey of the costume she has created, and while well pleased with the general result, is daintily critical as to the delicate bit of color which she intends shall add a crowning charm to her efforts. Her folks are gathered about her in fond admiration and unreserved approval, except that her mother, while lost in wonder and beaming with pride that this vision of beauty is her little girl blossoming to the full flower of womanly loveliness, is still holding in her hands with an indicated expression of pathetic regret, a gorgeous display of red satin ribbons whose barbaric splendor appeals to a taste which she realizes her daughter has outgrown.

That the figures are marvelously well painted goes without saying, but what may be permanently noted is that the subject requires a rich and liberal color-scheme, which the artist has followed with a full palette. Mr. Hovenden is not especially a colorist, and not especially a realist, but comparing this picture with other work of his, suggests the idea that he purposes to represent his subjects as he sees them, without confining his endeavors within certain limitations imposed by habit, fashion, education, or lack of original gifts.

The Academy of the Fine Arts has issued a second edition of its catalogue for the Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits, which is a work of permanent value, showing careful labor and industrious research. With nearly every portrait of importance biographic details of interest are given, in many cases obtained from family records not otherwise accessible. The list of artists represented also gives brief biographic sketches of more than passing interest, and this feature gives the catalogue importance as a work for reference entitling it to a place in every library where the fine arts are recognized.

The chairman of the exhibition committee in an introductory note takes occasion to return to the people of Philadelphia and vicinity an acknowledgment for their generous response to the Academy circular requesting the loan of portraits. He says: "Our citizens responded with alacrity and cheerfulness most remarkable when it is remembered their compliance meant a denuding of their walls of their most precious household treasures—their Lares and Penates: and the directors of the Academy desire to place here on record their appreciation of the cordial support they have received in their endeavor to bring together these interesting examples of the works of our portrait painters."

The bronze statue of Sergeant Jasper, of Revolutionary fame, by Doyle, the Boston sculptor, has been successfully cast at the Chicopee foundry. It is of colossal size, the figure standing ten feet high, and the flag and staff five feet higher. As heretofore

mentioned, it is to be erected in Savannah to commemorate Jasper's heroism in his famous rescue of the flag during the attack on Fort Moultrie by the British fleet in 1776.

Augustus St. Gaudens has in hand a commission for a statue of President McCosh, of Princeton. It is to be of bronze, of heroic proportions and the pose will probably be standing. The commission is given by the class of '79 in recognition of Dr. McCosh's long term of distinguished service as President of the College, recently closed by his resignation.

Attention is called to a bill now before the United States Senate providing for the establishment of a "National Bureau of the Fine Arts." The intentions of the promoters of this measure are doubtless of the very best description, but their ideas are wide and their purposes impracticable. They propose to set the Smithsonian Institution at work casting plaster, reproducing casts of statuary, and other objects of art valuable for instruction, and distributing the same among the States. They do not seem to be aware that this business of plaster casting has been reduced to the lowest possible terms by generations of competition, and that the States can buy reproductions of the best works of ancient and modern art for a song, so to speak, if they want them.

This is but a sample of the many and various provisions of the bill, but it is a fair sample. The numerous other diffuse and ill-digested propositions are equally open to criticism. The suggestion that the proposed Bureau shall "cause to be held" an annual exhibition of works of art after the manner of the Paris salon has been discussed before now, and is not altogether absurd, but the concurrent judgment of artists has heretofore been unfavorable to such an undertaking. Our government is not adapted to conduct successfully an enterprise for the encouragement and promotion of the Fine Arts, and a national exhibition directed by a "National Bureau" would almost surely be less satisfactory than the exhibitions we already have.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

IN the December issue of the *Appalachian*, the magazine of the Mountain Club, Mr. F. H. Chapin, of Hartford, Conn., makes an important contribution to the stock of scientific and geographical knowledge concerning our own country. In August last Mr. Chapin, arming himself with the necessary climbing tools and a full outfit of photographing apparatus, made the ascent of Mummy Mountain in northern Colorado, and demonstrated that the "ice-field," discovered there by hunters a few years ago, is a real glacier, the first discovered in America! Mr. Chapin named it the Hallett Glacier, after W. L. Hallett, its first visitor. He took a number of superb views of its surface, two of which are admirably reproduced in the magazine. One shows the yawning chasm of a big crevasse; the other presents the broken surface, like ocean waves, where melting snow has cut through in ridges.

The annual meeting of the Electrical Section of the Franklin Institute was held on Tuesday evening of this week, and officers elected, including George H. Perkins as President. The report of the president stated that the past year had been the most successful in the six years of the existence of the section. There are now 53 active and two honorary members. The principal incident of the year was the loaning, by Mr. David Brooks, of a complete set of measuring instruments and the fitting up of the electrical laboratory by the section. The section has under examination, by reference from the Committee on Science and the Arts, the subject of Elihu Thompson's system of electrical welding. Mr. Perkins described what he said was the first electric light put up in Philadelphia. This was in 1877, and was an arc lamp arranged to light a room at the Point Breeze oil refinery, where tin cans of crude and other oils are soldered. Owing to the inflammable character of the gases the lamp had to be placed in a glass globe, connected by air-tight joints with a shaft leading to the outer air. This piece of apparatus, he said, is still in use.

In compliance with what seems to be a wide-spread desire on the part of the geologists of America, a few have united in an effort to establish an American journal devoted to geology and its allied sciences. The subscription price is three dollars per year, and the place of issue for the present is Minneapolis, Minn., where correspondence should be addressed to *The American Geologist*. From all geologists the editors solicit original contributions and items of scientific news. The editors and publishers, for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1888, are as follows: Prof. S. Calvin, Iowa City, Iowa; Prof. E. W. Claypole, Akron, O.; Dr. Persifor Frazer, Philadelphia, Penn.; Prof. L. E. Hicks, Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. E. O. Ulrich, Newport, Ky.; Dr. A. Winchell, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. N. H. Winchell, Minneapolis, Minn.

The second number of the bibliographies of Indian languages by James C. Pilling has just been issued by the Bureau of Ethnol-



ogy. It treats of the Siouan stock. The plan of this bibliography is the same as the one followed in the "Bibliography of the Eskimo Language." The dictionary plan has been followed to its extreme limit, the subject and tribal indexes, references to libraries, etc., being included in one alphabetic series.

The fourth session of the International Geological Congress will be held next year in London. The congress was founded at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Buffalo, in 1876, the first session being held at Paris in 1878.

The *Marine Journal* says: As a bit of warning to those of our Washington authorities who would blindly follow the lines laid down by foreign builders of war ships and great guns, it is well to note that the English papers state that the machinery trials of the new steel armor plated cruiser *Narcissus* have "again proved unsuccessful." Viewed in the light of Captain Bunce's late report on the defects of the *Atlanta*, and its sister ship, the *Boston*, built on the same lines, yet untested, this information shows that absolute perfection is not yet assured by following foreign models. And it is also interesting to note that American ship-builders foretold a number of the defects in the *Atlanta* demonstrated by the late trials. Would it not be well to build one war ship on a thoroughly American model, untrammelled by foreign precedents where counter to our own ideas?

Among the schemes for shortening the time between America and England that for making Holyhead the eastern terminus for transatlantic travel is again revived, to the dismay of Liverpool. It is certainly a remarkable fact that the departure and arrival of steamers from and at both Liverpool and New York are largely dependent upon the state of the tide. Steamships ought to be able to run on a regular schedule, and it hardly seems worth while to spend large sums of money in increasing their speed when all that is thus gained is lost by inadequate harbors. A day would be gained for mails and passengers, our cable despatch states, by the Holyhead project. The harbor there needs deepening, however. Perhaps one effect of this proposal will be to arouse Liverpool to the necessity of removing the Mersey bar.—*New York Tribune*.

#### THE SITUATION IN INDIANA.

THE Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, in his dispatch of the 23d ultimo, says: As far as the Republicans of Indiana are concerned, the campaign of 1888 is already opened and the fight is on. As General Harrison expressed it in his speech, the Republican party will be found in the field and not behind breast-works. With such leaders on the stump as Harrison and Porter, and such a skillful manager of the party machinery as Chairman Huston, the party was never better equipped for a fight. In addition to the great advantage the party has over its opponents in issues of national importance, it has the advantage in State issues that to the people of Indiana are of over-shadowing importance. The Democratic leaders have been banking on the idea that the issues of the national campaign would dwarf if not altogether hide those matters of State administration which told so fearfully against them in 1886, but they will find that the people still hold them responsible for the outrages committed in the benevolent and penal institutions, and for the enormous and unnecessary increase of the State debt. When thoroughly aroused Indiana is Republican, and she is thoroughly aroused now.

The fact that is growing more patent every day, that Republican hopes built on carrying New York rest on a mighty frail foundation, has nerved the Republicans of this State, for it shows them that they will have to bear the burden of the fight. The unanimity with which they expressed their willingness to take up the burden thus placed upon them augurs well for their success. They will do their best for any man who may be nominated at Chicago, but feel that if Indiana's choice is placed at the head of the ticket they can assure the nation that he will get the fifteen electoral votes of the State. The Democrats, to succeed, will have to carry both Indiana and New York, and will make nominations looking to that result. It matters not how much talk there may be of other candidates for the second place with Cleveland, when the Convention comes it will nominate an Indiana man. It will be driven to that point, and there will be no hesitancy in making the choice.

Will the Republican party be less wise than its opponents and for a mere sentiment throw away its only chance for success? For the Presidential nomination Indiana has but one name to present, and that name is one that has the respect and confidence of the people wherever known. General Harrison is the peer of any man in the nation, and his spotless public and private character is ample security for the purity of the public service if placed under his control. Among all those who attended the meeting of the 20th there was no division of sentiment on this question. They feel that he is the strongest man that can be nominated, and the only one who would be sure of an election. I have endeavored to fathom the party sentiment on this question, and in reply to questions sent to every part of the State the almost invariable answer has been that with Harrison the State would be certain.

It is true that very many would prefer to see Mr. Blaine President than any other living man, but they all agree that with him the fight would be far more doubtful. There is a diversity of opinion also as to who should be on the ticket for Vice-President, but General Hawley is in the lead. Some very strongly favor the nomination of Mahone, of Virginia. As Judge Chase, a prominent leader of the party in the northern part of the State, puts it in a letter to me: "if he was on the ticket his friends would see to it that every Republican vote in Virginia was counted. It costs something

to be a Republican in the South, and the Republican party has acted a cowardly part in not standing by the party in that section." Others favor William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, believing that he could certainly carry that State.

A few days ago I was talking with a prominent and influential Ohio politician, who is a warm friend of Senator Sherman, when he said to me, "I can name the winning ticket." On being asked to name it he promptly replied, "Harrison and Hawley." He said, "I do not believe that any Republican can carry New York as against Mr. Cleveland. He has control of the machinery in New York and can get just as big a majority in New York City and Brooklyn as he desires. If he will need seventy thousand he can get it, or if he wants one hundred thousand he will get it. He carried the State before when the machinery was in our hands, and now with the circumstances reversed he can do just as he pleases, so it is useless, then, to look to New York. General Harrison would run as well in that State as any other Republican, and if any one can carry it he can, so we should lose nothing in that direction by nominating him. If we expect to win we must make some combination leaving out that State."

"No combination can be made leaving out Indiana. Her fifteen electoral votes will be necessary, and the only way to make sure of them is by nominating an Indiana man. General Harrison's struggle of last year is enough to convince the most doubting one that he can carry the State. The party can not afford to take any doubtful chances this year, and it will not."

#### DRIFT.

SECRETARY LAMAR will probably receive enough Republican votes to insure his confirmation as Judge of the Supreme Court. Nevertheless it is a fact that if any Republican Secretary of the Interior had been nominated for such a position, against whom such revelations had been made as have been made against Mr. Lamar in connection with post-traderships, every Democrat and Mugwump organ in the country would be howling in anguish.—*Hartford Courant*.

The annual report of the New York Central Railroad Company shows that during the past year there were 221 persons killed on its lines, and 459 injured. Of the killed 61 were employes, and of the injured 312. Half of the injured employes (153) were hurt any 5 were killed coupling trains. Two were killed and six injured by striking bridges. Six passengers were killed and 17 injured in jumping on or off moving trains. The Central has 856 engines, 538 first-class passenger cars, and in all 979 cars in its passenger service, and has 33,266 freight cars. The total outpayment for wages was \$5,934,317. The total earnings for the year were \$35,297,056—the greatest in its history. The stockholders number 9,561, or 1,453 less than in 1885.

Ex-Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, died on Sunday, January 1st, in Philadelphia, after a brief illness. He was born in Monmouth, N. J., November 24, 1816, and graduated at Princeton in 1839. He served in the war as a Major-General of volunteers in 1861, but in 1862 was elected Governor and held the office for six years. At the time of his death he was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and on Saturday was engaged in his duties at Camden. He was taken suddenly ill and went to the house of a daughter in this city, where he died.

An absurd story was put afloat in Washington, a few days ago, that Mr. Sherman had withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. The correction of it was prompt, of course. A Washington special despatch says "Senator Sherman is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination in the sense of striving to get it; yet he would feel gratified if the nomination were tendered to him, and he would accept it and do all he could by honorable means to secure success. So far from not permitting his name to go before the Convention, he does not intend to restrain his friends in their efforts to have him nominated. Furthermore, he does not believe that Mr. Blaine will head the ticket again. Senator Sherman is doing nothing, however, and does not intend to do anything against Mr. Blaine. If the Republicans want Mr. Blaine to again head the ticket, very well; the ticket will receive the cordial support of Senator Sherman and the party in Ohio."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "The Mugwumps will never forgive the Republicans if they do not nominate Mr. Blaine. They have taken the absurd ground that if the Republicans are to oppose the free trade issue they must nominate Blaine. How they reach any such conclusion is beyond understanding. Any good Republican is as much the defender of the protection principle as Mr. Blaine." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says, "the only thing that can imperil Republican success next year is the nomination of Blaine. This may not do it, but certainly the nomination of any other leading Republican will not. The Republican party was as much the champion of Protection when Garfield was its candidate as when it supported Blaine."

"On the issue raised by Cleveland the Republicans are almost certain of success next year if they nominate any other candidate than Blaine. Whether the chances of success would be diminished with Blaine as the candidate is a question. The Democrats evidently prefer Blaine for their opponent. Certain it is that the greatest danger of Republican defeat next year consists in the danger of nominating a candidate who will not receive the united support of the party."

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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.

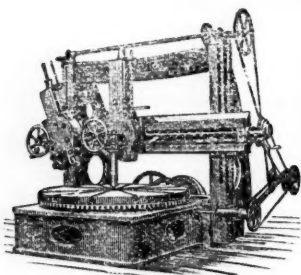
ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.

JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.

J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer

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Sam'l R. Shipley, Israel Morris,  
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